

THE KENTUCKY WHIG.

BY JOHN SCOTT.

Politics, News, Internal Improvements, Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, Literature, &c.

\$2.00 IN ADVANCE.

Vol. V.--No. 41

Mount Sterling, Kentucky, Friday December 17, 1852.

Whole No. 249

BARNES HOTEL,
—BY—
J. W. BARNES,
OWINGSVILLE KY.
Aug. 20, 1852.

LINDSEY & DORSEY,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Cutlery, Iron, Nails
Castings, Tinware, War-
ranted Edge Tools,
LEATHER & FINDINGS,
No. 6, Broadway, Mt. Sterling.
TERMS CASH, BARTER OR SPECIAL CONTRACT
Jan. 1, 1850.

Drs. Gentry & Yates,
OCULISTS,
Mt. Sterling, Ky.
Will give their undivided attention to
Diseases of the Eyes.

SAMUEL J. REA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MAYSVILLE, KY.
Office on Second Street, in the same
building with Drs. Sharpe and Duke.

Thomas J. Hood,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
HAYING located permanently in Mount
Sterling, will give prompt attention to
all business entrusted to him in the counties
of Montgomery, Bath, Fleming, Greenup,
Carter, Lawrence, Morgan, and Clarke.
Office on Broadway, first door north of
Hamilton & Gist's office.
May 30, 1851—1f

LAW NOTICE.
THOMAS F. GORDON
HAYING permanently located in Owings-
ville, offers his professional services to
the people of Bath, Morgan, Carter, Flem-
ing and Montgomery counties. All business
with which he may be entrusted, shall re-
ceive prompt and faithful attention.
Owingsville, Ky., Feb. 6, 1852—1y

J. M. CRAWFORD
HAS removed his Law Office to No. 3,
Broadway, where he may at all times
be found. He will attend to all business
entrusted to him in the counties of Mont-
gomery, Bath, Morgan, Carter, Lewis, Flem-
ing, Greenup and Lawrence.
January 30, 1852—1f

Dr. R. P. Caldwell
HAYING returned to Mt. Sterling, of-
fers his professional services to the
citizens of town and country. Residence,
corner of Main and Broadway streets, in
the house which he formerly occupied.
January 30, 1852—1f

WILLIAM RICHARDS [W. M. THOMPSON.
Richards & Thompson,
OWINGSVILLE, KY.
THE undersigned have on hand, and will
sell low, for cash, country produce, or
by special contract, an extensive variety
and well selected stock of
Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware,
Groceries, Miscellaneous and
Fancy Articles.
We will not ask you to deal with us if you
can do better elsewhere. Call and see for
yourselves.
WILLIAM RICHARDS,
W. M. THOMPSON.
May 27, 1852—1f

Wagon and Carriages.
A. PAXTON, of Sharpsburg, takes
this method of informing the readers
of the Kentucky Whig, and keeps constantly
on hand a large number of WAGONS of
all descriptions. He also has a supply of
BUGGIES on hand; and as he is overstocked
at present will sell on very favorable
terms, for cash or approved paper on reason-
able time.
He hereby returns his sincere thanks to
all who have so liberally patronized him
heretofore—and will endeavor to merit a
continuance of their favors.
N. B. All work warranted.
Sharpsburg, Bath Co., Ky., 16th, July, '52.

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE undersigned having purchased Mr.
H. H. Turner's entire stock of DRUGS,
will still continue to carry on the business
at the old stand. They will keep on hand a
well assorted stock of
DRUGS, PAINTS, DYE-STUFFS,
PERFUMERY, &c.
Together with all other articles usually kept
in that line of business.
HANNAH & GROOMS.
Sept. 30th, 1852.
In consequence of this arrangement, my
office will be removed to the Drug Store.
J. A. HANNAH.

CLEANSE THE HEAD.
CALL AT THE DRUG STORE, and get a
Bottle of Turner's Hair Wash, for treating
the head entirely of Dandruff, warranted not
to injure, but to be of great advantage to
the hair. [June 11] **TURNER.**

Lumber! Lumber!
Cedar and Locust Posts,
Poplar and Chestnut Shingles,
Flat Rails—and an assortment of suitable
Plank for building purposes, for sale by
LINDSEY & DORSEY.
July, 9 '52.

WANTED.
5,000 Yds. Brown Jeans, 3,000 Yds.
White Linsey—500 Stripped Linsey to fill
an order. Ladies would do well to call as
I will pay fair prices for any of the above
articles.
J. J. HADEN.

BRANDY.
I HAVE in store and for sale, several BAR-
RELS of pure Old New Jersey made Apple
BRANDY. The best article ever offered
in this market.
J. J. HADEN.

C. B. COONS, T. A. MATTHEWS.
COONS & MATTHEWS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Produce & Commission Merchants,
No. 16 MARKET STREET,
MAYSVILLE KENTUCKY.

350 BARRELS Plantation Molasses,
245 half do just received and for
sale by **COONS & MATTHEWS.**

335 HHDS choice Sugar received and
for sale by **C. & M.**

475 PACKAGES best Boston Mch-
erel in blks, qrs, halves and whole
barrels, just received and in store per steam-
er Hiram Power, for sale low by **C. & M.**

10 BARRELS S H Molasses, 105 half do
rec'd and for sale by **C. & M.**

10 BARRELS best St. Louis Golden Sy-
rup, 25 half bbls do, 50 ten gallon
kegs do, rec'd and for sale by **C. & M.**

SIXTEEN Tierces Rice, just received and
for sale by **C. & M.**

200 KEGS best Wheeling Nails assorted
sizes for sale low by **C. & M.**

ONE Hundred English Dairy Cheese,
choice, 50 Marshall's do, ten boxes
Pine Apples, for sale by **C. & M.**

250 BAGS prime Rio Coffee, 25 do choice
old Java do, for sale by **C. & M.**

ONE Hundred Kegs Ky. Rifle Powder,
100 do, blasting for sale by **C. & M.**

ONE Hundred barrels crushed and pow'd
Sugars, 50 boxes best loaf do, 75 bbls
best assorted nos. do, 10 hhds clarified do,
for sale by **C. & M.**

FIFTY Boxes Va. and Mo. Tobacco, var-
ious qualities, for sale by
COONS & MATTHEWS.
Maysville, Ky., July 16, 1852—6m

100 BAGS Mirocabo Coffee—a choice article.

100 Bags Laguira Coffee,
of superior quality just received and for sale
by **C. & M.**

Gingham.
I HAVE on hand a few pieces, very good,
(but not very pretty or fashionable,) ging-
hams, that I will dispose of at Cost, or less
for Cash. **GEO. J. STOCKTON.**
June 11, 1852.

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the late James S.
Magowan, are hereby requested to come
forward and make prompt settlements with
me, and if they fail to do so, they will not
complain if they are compelled to pay the
debts with costs.

JAMES P. MAGOWAN, Executor of
JAMES S. MAGOWAN, dec.
Aug. 11, 1852—3m

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES—
A large stock of Black French Cloths—
new style Cassimeres—Silk and Satin Vest-
ings, for sale by **MITCHELL & HOWARD.**
May 28.

FALL STYLE
We are now receiving our Fall Style of
Silk Hats, made by the celebrated "Oakford"
Falls—Call and get one.
BARNES MILLER & LEE.
Aug. 20, 1852

GILCHRIST'S
Frame Back & Hollow Ground,
RAZOR.
Is Set and Ready for use.—With care
will not require honing for years. Light
and careful stropping, before and after shav-
ing, is all that is necessary.

The Manufacturer, in offering to the
public this new and splendid article, de-
sires to be distinctly understood, that every
Razor is WARRANTED, and himself
ready to exchange, or return the amount
paid, to any one not satisfied.

HANNAH & GROOMS, Agents,
Mt. Sterling.
Aug. 20, 1852.

JUST RECEIVED.
400 LBS. Spanish and Oak Sole
Leather,
3 doz. Kip and Calf Skins,
4 doz. Madras Morocco Binding and
Topping Skins,
10 doz. Lasts,
30 lbs. ast. Shoe Thread,
July 2. **LINDSEY & DORSEY.**

MAYSVILLE LINE.

MESSRS. O. M. WEEDON, & CO.,
are now running a
DAILY LINE

Of Coaches, each way between Mount Ster-
ling and Maysville. They have good coach-
ing, good stock, careful and experienced
drivers, and will endeavor to deserve the
patronage of the travelling public. Running
through in time to connect itself with the
Pittsburgh Packets going up and the Port-
smouth Packets going down.
Oct. 8, 1852—1f

Table and Pocket Cutlery.
JUST received a fine assortment of the
above, embracing Ivory Handle Bladed
knives, in sets of 51 pieces. Also, Silver
Forks and Butter Knives, for sale low by
July 2. **LINDSEY & DORSEY.**

JAMES, CHAINS & COLLARS.
2 doz rs Root Hames,
3 " " Extra heavy Trace Chains,
3 " sup'r Kip and Horse skin Collars,
For sale at the **HARDWARESTORE.**

RED SADDLE BLANKETS for sale at
cost, by **MITCHELL & HOWARD.**
May 28

SADDLE TREES.—An assortment of sad-
dle trees, enameled leather, calf and
hog skin seating, red morocco, and saddle's
findings generally, just received and for sale
by [May 9] **LINDSEY & DORSEY.**

LADIES' SHOES.—A nice assortment
for sale by
May 14. **BARNES MILLER & LEE.**

President's Message.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate
and of the House of Representatives:
[Concluded from last week.]

Another question, wholly independent of
protection, presents itself, and that is whe-
ther the duties levied should be upon the
value of the article at the place of shipment
or where it is practically, a specific duty,
graded according to quantity, as ascer-
tained by weight or measure. All our du-
ties are at present *ad valorem*. A certain
percentage is levied on the price of the
goods at the port of shipment in a foreign
country.

Most commercial nations have
founder, independently, for the purpose of
preventing fraud and perjury, to make the
duties specific whenever the article is of such
a uniform value in weight or measure as to
justify such a duty. Legislation should ne-
ver encourage dishonesty or crime. It is im-
possible that the revenue officers at the port
where the goods are entered and the duties
paid should know with certainty what they
cost in the foreign country. Yet the law re-
quires that they should levy the duty ac-
cording to such cost. They are therefore
compelled to resort to very unsatisfactory
evidence to ascertain what that cost was—

They take the invoice of the importer, at-
tested by his oath, as the best evidence of
which the nature of the case admits. But
every one must see that the invoice may be
fabricated, and the oath by which it is sup-
ported, false, by reason of which the dishonest
importer pays a part only of the duties
which are paid by the honest one, and thus
indirectly receives from the Treasury of the
United States a reward for his fraud and per-
jury. The reports of the Secretary of the
Treasury heretofore made on this subject
show conclusively that these frauds have
been practised to a great extent. The ten-
dency is to destroy that high moral charac-
ter for which our merchants have long been
distinguished; to defraud the Government of
its revenue; to break down the honest im-
porter by a dishonest competition; and, finally,
to transfer the business of importation to
foreign and irresponsible agents, to the
great detriment of our own citizens.

Therefore again most earnestly recommend
the adoption of specific duties, wherever it
is practicable, or a home valuation, to pre-
vent these frauds.

I would also again call your attention to
the fact that the present tariff in some cases
imposes a higher duty upon the raw materi-
al imported than upon the article manufac-
tured from it, the consequence of which is
that the duty operates to the encouragement
of the foreigner and the discouragement of
our own citizens.

For full and detailed information in regard
to the general condition of our Indian af-
fairs, I respectfully refer you to the report
of the Secretary of the Interior and the ac-
companying documents.

The Senate having thought proper to ratify
the treaties which had been negotiated with
the tribes of Indians in California and
Oregon, our relations with them have been
left in a very unsatisfactory condition.

In other parts of our territory particular
districts of country have been set apart for
the exclusive occupation of the Indians, and
their right to the land within those limits
has been acknowledged and respected. But
in California and Oregon there has been no
recognition by the Government of the exclu-
sive right of the Indians to any part of the
country. They are therefore more tenants
at sufferance, and liable to be driven from
place to place, at the pleasure of the whites.

The treaties which have been rejected
proposed to remedy this evil by allotting to
the different tribes districts of country suit-
able to their habits of life, and sufficient for
their support. This provision, more than
any other, it is believed, led to the rejection;
and as no substitute for it has been adopted
by Congress, it has not been deemed advis-
able to attempt to enter into new treaties of a
permanent character, although no effort has
been spared by temporary arrangements to
preserve friendly relations with them.

If it be the desire of Congress to re-
move them from the country altogether, or
to assign to them particular districts more
remote from the settlements of the whites,
it will be proper to set apart by law the
territory which they are to occupy, and to
provide the means necessary for removing
them to it. Justice alike to our
own citizens and to the Indians requires
the prompt action of Congress on this subject.

The amendments proposed by the Senate,
to the treaties which were negotiated with
the Sioux Indians of Minnesota, have been
submitted to the tribes who were parties
to them, and have received their assent.
A large tract of valuable territory has
thus been opened for settlement and
cultivation, and all danger of collision
with these powerful and warlike bands
has been happily removed.

The removal of the remnant of the tribe
of Seminole Indians from Florida has
long been a cherished object of the Govern-
ment and it is one to which my attention
has been steadily directed. Annoyed
by past experience of the difficulty
and cost of the attempt to remove them
by military force, resort has been had to
conciliatory measures. By the invitation of
the Commissioner of Indian Affairs several
of the principal chiefs recently visited
Washington, and whilst here acknowledged
in writing the obligation of their tribe to
remove with the least possible delay. Late
advices from the special agent of the
Government represent that they adhere to
their promise, and that a council of
their people has been called to make
their preliminary arrangements. A general
emigration may therefore be confidently
expected at an early day.

The report from the General Land Of-
fice shows increased activity in its opera-
tions. The survey of the Northern bound-
ary of Iowa has been completed with un-
exampled dispatch. Within the last year
9,222,953 acres of public lands have been
surveyed, and 8,032,465 acres brought in-
to market.

In the last fiscal year
there were sold
Located with bounty
land warrants
Located with other
certificates
Making a total of

1,553,071 acres.
3,501,374 "
115,028 "
4,970,067

In addition there were—
Reported under swamp
land grants 5,219,138 "
For internal improve-
ments, railroads, &c. 3,025,920 "
Making an aggregate of 19,135,175 "

Being an increase in the amount of lands
sold and located under land warrants of
269,220 acres over the previous year.

The whole amount thus sold, located
under land warrants, reported under
swamp land grants, and selected for inter-
nal improvements, exceeds that of the
previous year, by 3,342,372 acres; and
the sales would, without doubt, have been
much larger but for the extensive reserva-
tions for railroads in Missouri, Missis-
sippi, and Alabama.

For the quarter ending 30th September,
1852, there were sold 243,255 acres.
Located with bounty
land warrants 1,378,116 "
Located with other cer-
tificates 15,649 "
Reported under swamp
land grants 2,485,233 "

Making an aggregate for
the quarter of 4,131,253 "

Much the larger portion of the labor of
arranging and classifying the returns of the
last census has been finished, and it will
now devolve upon Congress to make the
necessary provisions for the publication
of the results in such form as shall be
deemed best. The appointment of re-
presentation, on the basis of the new cen-
sus, has been made by the Secretary of the
Interior in conformity with the provisions
of law relating to that subject, and the
recent elections have been made in ac-
cordance with it.

I commend to your favorable regard the
suggestion contained in the report of the
Secretary of the Interior that provision
be made by law for the publication and
distribution, periodically, of analytical dis-
cussions of all the patents which have been,
or may hereafter be, granted for useful in-
ventions and discoveries, with such de-
scriptions and illustrations as may be ne-
cessary to present an intelligible view
of their nature and operation. The cost
of such publication could easily be de-
frayed out of the patent fund, and I am
persuaded that it could be applied to no
object more acceptable to inventors and
beneficial to the public at large.

An appropriation of \$100,000 having
been made at the last session for the pur-
chase of a suitable site, and for the erec-
tion, furnishing, and fitting up of an Asy-
lum for the insane of the District of Co-
lumbia, and of the Army and Navy of the
United States, the proper measures have
been adopted to carry this beneficent pur-
pose into effect.

By the latest advices from the Mexican
Boundary Commission it appears that the
survey of the river Gila, from the conflu-
ence of the Colorado to its supposed in-
tersection with the western line of New
Mexico, has been completed. The survey
of the Rio Grande has also been finished
from the point agreed on by the Commis-
sioners "as the point where it strikes the
southern boundary of New Mexico" to a
point one hundred and thirty-five miles
below Eagle Pass, which is about two-
thirds of the distance along the course of
the river to its mouth.

The appropriation which was made at
the last session of Congress for the con-
tinuation of the survey is subject to the
following proviso:

"Provided, That no part of this appro-
priation shall be used or expended until it
shall be made satisfactorily to appear to
the President of the United States that the
southern boundary of New Mexico is not
established by the Commissioner and sur-
veyor of the United States farther north
of the town called 'Paso' than the same
as laid down in Distrell's map, which is
added to the treaty."

My attention was drawn to this subject
by a report from the Department of the
Interior, which reviewed all the facts of
the case, and submitted for my decision
the question whether, under existing cir-
cumstances, any part of the appropriation
could be lawfully used or expended for
the further prosecution of the work. After
a careful consideration of the subject,
I came to the conclusion that it could not,
and so informed the head of that Depart-
ment. Orders were immediately issued by
him to the commissioner and surveyor to
make no further requisitions on the De-
partment, as they could not be paid, and
to discontinue all operations on the south-
ern line of New Mexico. But as the De-
partment had no exact information as to
the amount of provisions and money
which remained unexpended in the hands
of the commissioner and surveyor, it was
left discretionary with them to continue
the survey down the Rio Grande as far as
the means at their disposal would enable
them, or at once to disband the commis-
sioner. A special messenger has since ar-
rived from the officer in charge of the sur-
vey on the river, with information that the
funds subject to his control were exhaust-
ed, and that the officers and others em-
ployed in the service were destitute alike
of the means of prosecuting the work and
of the means of returning to their homes.

The object of the proviso was doubtless
to arrest the survey of the southern and
western lines of New Mexico, in regard
to which different opinions have been ex-
pressed; for it is hardly to be supposed
that there could be any objection to that
part of the line which extends along the
channel of the Rio Grande. But the terms
of the law are so broad as to forbid the
use of any part of the money for the pro-
secution of the work, or even for the pay-
ment to the officers and agents, of the ar-
rearages of pay which are justly due them.

I earnestly invite your prompt atten-
tion to this subject, and recommend a modifi-
cation of the terms of the proviso so as to
enable the Department to use as much of
the appropriation as will be necessary to

discharge the existing obligations of the
Government, and to complete the survey
of the Rio Grande to its mouth.

It will also be proper to make further pro-
vision by law, for the fulfilment of our
treaty with Mexico, for running and marking
the residue of the boundary line between
the two countries.

Permit me to invite your particular at-
tention to the interests of the District of Co-
lumbia, which are confided by the Constitu-
tion to your peculiar care.

Among the measures which seem to me
of the greatest importance to its prosperity
are the introduction of a copious supply of
water into the city of Washington, and the
construction of suitable bridges across the
Potomac, to replace those which were de-
stroyed by high water in the early part of
the present year.

At the last session of Congress an appro-
priation was made to defray the cost of sur-
veys necessary for determining the best
means of affording an unfailing supply of
good and wholesome water. Some progress
has been made in the survey, and as soon as
it is completed the result will be laid before
you.

Further appropriations will also be neces-
sary for grading and paving the streets and
avenues, and enclosing and embellishing the
public grounds within the city of Washing-
ton.

I commend all these objects, together with
the charitable institutions of the District, to
your favorable regard.

Every effort has been made to protect our
frontier, and that of the adjoining Mexican
States from the incursion of the Indian tribes.
Of about 11,000 men of which the army is
composed, nearly 900 are employed in the
defense of the newly acquired territory,
(including Texas), and of emigrants pro-
ceeding thereto. I am gratified to say that
these efforts have been unusually successful.

With the exception of some partial out-
breaks in California and Oregon, and occa-
sional depredations on a portion of the Rio
Grande, owing to the disturbed
state of that border region, the incursions
of the Indians have been effectually restrain-
ed.

Experience has shown, however, that
whenever the two races are brought into
contact, collisions will inevitably occur.—
To prevent these collisions, the United
States have generally sent apart portions of
the territory for the exclusive occupation of
the Indian tribes. A difficulty occurs, how-
ever, in the application of this policy to
Texas. By the terms of the compact by
which that State was admitted into the Union
she retained the ownership of all the vacant
lands within her limits. The government of
that State, it is understood, has assigned
a portion of her territory to the Indians,
and as yet has not settled upon a definite
line of her settlements, and proceeds to survey
and sell it. This policy manifestly tends
not only to alarm and irritate the Indians,
but to compel them to plunder for subsis-
tence.

It also deprives this government of
that influence and control over them without
which no durable peace can ever exist be-
tween them and the whites. I trust, there-
fore, that due regard for her own interests
apart from considerations of humanity and
justice, will induce that State to assign a
small portion of her vast domain for the pro-
visional occupancy of the small remnants of
tribes within her borders, subject of course
to her ownership and eventual jurisdiction.

If she should fail to do this, it is probable
that she will, in the future, be involved in
our treaty stipulations with Mexico, and our
duty to the Indians themselves, will, it is
feared, become a subject of serious embar-
rassment to the government. It is hoped,
however, that a timely and just provision by
Texas may avert this evil.

No appropriations for fortifications were
made at the two last sessions of Congress.
The cause of this omission is, probably, to
be found in a growing belief that the system
of fortifications adopted in 1816, and hereto-
fore acted on, requires revision.

The subject certainly deserves full and
careful investigation; but it should not be
delayed longer than can be avoided. In the
meantime there are certain works which
have become necessary, and which require
immediate completion—designed to protect our
principal exports from Boston to New Orleans,
and a few other important points. In regard
to the necessity for these works, it is believ-
ed that little difference of opinion exists
among military men. I therefore recom-
mend that the appropriations necessary to
procure them be made.

I invite your attention to the remarks on
this subject, and on others connected with
the Department, contained in the accompa-
nying report of the Secretary of War.

Measures have been taken to carry into
effect the law of the last session making
provision for the improvement of certain riv-
ers and harbors, and it is believed that the
arrangements made for that purpose will be
combined with economy. Owing
chiefly to the advanced season when the act
was passed, little has yet been done in re-
gard to many of the works beyond making
the necessary preparations. With respect
to a few of the improvements, the sums al-
ready appropriated will suffice to complete
them, but most of them will require addi-
tional appropriations. I trust that these ap-
propriations will be made, and that this wise
and beneficial policy, so auspiciously resum-
ed, will be continued. Great care should
be taken, however, to commence no work
which is not of sufficient importance to the
commerce of the country to be viewed as
national in its character. But works which
are of national importance should not be dis-
continued until completed, as otherwise the sums
expended, will, in most cases, be lost.

The report from the Navy Department
will inform you of the prosperous condition
of the branch of the public service com-
mitted to its charge. It presents to your
consideration many topics and suggestions of
which I ask your approval. It exhibits an
unusual degree of activity in the operations
of the Department during the past year.—
The preparations for the Japan expedition,
to which I have already alluded; the arrange-
ments made for the exploration and survey
of the China Seas, the Northern Pacific, and
Bering's Strait; the incipient measures taken
towards a reconnaissance of the continent
of Africa eastward of Liberia; the prepara-
tion for an early examination of the tribu-
taries of the River La Plata, which a recent
decree of the provisional chief of the Argen-
tine Confederation has opened to navigation;
all these enterprises and the means by which
they are proposed to be accomplished, have
commanded my full approbation, and I have
no doubt will be productive of most useful
results.

Two officers of the navy were heretofore
instructed to explore the whole extent of the
Amazon River, from the confines of Peru to
its mouth. The return of one of them has

placed in the possession of the Government
an interesting and valuable account of the
character and resources of a country aboun-
ding in the materials of commerce, and which
if opened to the industry of the world, will
prove an inexhaustible fund of wealth. The
report of this expedition will be communi-
cated to you as soon as it is completed.

Among other subjects offered to your
notice by the Secretary of the Navy, I se-
lect for special consideration, in view of
its connection with the interests of the
navy, the plan submitted by him for the
establishment of a permanent corps of
seamen, and the suggestions he has pre-
sented for the re-organization of the Naval
Academy.

In reference to the first of these, I take
occasion to say that I think it will greatly
improve the efficiency of the service, and
that I regard it as still more entitled to
favor for the salutary influence it must
exert upon the naval discipline, now
greatly disturbed by the increasing spirit
of insubordination, resulting from our
present system. The plan proposed for
the organization of the seamen furnishes a
judicious substitute for the law of Sep-
tember, 1850, abolishing corporal pun-
ishment, and satisfactorily sustains the
policy of that act under conditions well
adapted to maintain the authority of com-
mand and the order and security of our
ships. It is believed that any change
which proposes permanently to dispense
with this mode of punishment, should be
preceded by a system of enlistment which
shall supply the navy with seamen of the
most meritorious class, whose good de-
portment and pride of character may pre-
clude all occasion for a resort to penal-
ties of a harsh or degrading nature. The
safety of a ship and her crew is often de-
pendent upon immediate obedience to a
command, and the authority to enforce it
must be equally ready. The arrest of a
refractory seaman, in such moments, not
only deprives the ship of indispensable aid,
but it poses a necessity for double service
on others whose fidelity to their duties
may be relied upon in such an emergency.

The exposure to this increased and addi-
tional labor, since the passage of the act of
1850, has already had, to a most observ-
able and injurious extent, the effect of
preventing the enlistment of the best sea-
men in the navy. The plan now sug-
gested is designed to promote the condition
of service in which this objection will no
longer exist. The details of this plan
may be established in great part, if not
altogether, by the Executive, under the
authority of existing laws, but I have not
it proper, in accordance with the sugges-
tion of the Secretary of the Navy to sub-
mit it to your approval.

The establishment of a corps of appren-

30	3 of 13,000	75	13	5	18,500
31	12,500				
	6,000	75	12	4	15,000
	3,000				

(✓) Drawings forwarded to correspondents by the first mails after the lotteries are drawn.

(✓) Correspondents will please order a few days before the lotteries draw.

There is a large per cent in favor of those purchasers who order by the package, and the chances of drawing four of the largest prizes in the scheme, are thereby secured. We advise the purchase of packages of tickets in every instance.

LEGAL DELAWARE LOTTERIES!
P. M. PYFER & CO., SOLE AGENTS.
P. M. PYFER & CO.,
 Offices & Bank Street, Cleveland, Ohio
 Columbus Ohio, and Chicago, Illinois
 and Pittsburg, Pa.

30 KEPS pure White Lead, for sale at the
DRUG Store.

THE KENTUCKY WHIG:

MOUNT STERLING, KY.
DEC. 17, 1852.
JOHN SCOTT, Editor.



PUBLIC SALE by Dr. J. S. WALLACE on the 25th inst. His entire Household & Kitchen furniture, consisting of all those articles necessary to house-keeping. All those indebted to him, would do well to call before the 8th of next month.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Anderson, the gentlemanly post-master at Maysville, for a copy of the President's Message, which came by express to-day. We did not receive it in time to lay the whole of it before our readers last week so we have given it in broken doses, the conclusion to-day.

Our acknowledgments are due to Mr. J. W. Riehl, of Carter, for his friendly letter, promising us assistance; and also to J. M. Burns, Esq., of Floyd. See Mr. Burns' card in another column.

Owing to the troubles connected with changing dwellings, we have left selections to the boys, to some extent, and this will account for the unusual and sprightly appearance of our columns this week. Hold your hair on if it takes both hands.

BAD BOYS.
The boys about town, for the last few nights, have been amusing themselves by tearing down and carrying off the signs of some of our quiet and peaceable shop-keepers. Among the signs that were carried off and mutilated, was the beautiful transparency belonging to the Chebang and Restaurant, kept by our fellow-citizen, Mr. W. F. Blackburn. Billy says they had better look out, as they are watched.

HOGS.
The *Cin. Com.* of Tuesday says that hogs sold at \$6.60, on Monday, and it is thought they will go up to \$7.

NORTH CAROLINA, has not elected a United States Senator yet. They may not succeed during the present session of the Legislature, in electing one.

RAILROAD STOCK.
The Cincinnati Commercial stated on Monday, that three hundred shares of Little Miami Railroad stock was sold at \$130 per share. This stock was worth nothing a few years since. On Tuesday the Commercial states that the seller backed out. Wonder what he would take for it.

A NOVELTY.
Mr. M. Pointer has sent us an ear of corn with thirty-three rows of kernels upon it. It is a large ear, in circumference but the number of rows we have never seen before.

SOMETHING GOOD!
We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. W. F. Blackburn, of the Mount Sterling Restaurant, to the amount of one bottle of very superior ale. He has what's left of the barrel for sale.

THE HISTRIONIC SOCIETY.
Gave another of their entertainments on last Monday evening. We are glad to learn that the house was well filled, and that the audience was delighted; that notwithstanding the comparative inclemence of the evening there were several ladies from the country who had nerve enough to attend. This is as it should be. Chaste and humorous representations have charms for the young; and if one might believe his eyes, for the not young; and when the charitable object of these entertainments is considered, we cannot see how "Holy Willie" himself could object to them.

The Society will give two of their entertainments during the Christmas holidays. One of these will contain many humorous representations; the other will be a patriotic piece entitled the "Glory of Columbia," by Wm. Dunlap, with additions and adaptations by a gentleman of this place. From representations, we have the pleasure of stating that we have no doubt but these entertainments will be highly interesting and instructive.

THE MAILS.
It is not worth while to grumble over mis-carriages, for it only makes the matter worse, and our subscribers will not hold their peace. One of our subscribers at Marshall, in Bath county, informed us on last Monday that he had not received his paper regularly, and at one time not for three weeks. We have never missed the regular hour for that mail but once, and that was early last summer, when we did not want to miss it every week. For some time past we have not missed the hour for any mail whatever. The mail to Marshall is only handed over after leaving this office, (at Owingsville,) and it would seem that a package might go that distance without being misplaced. The western city papers are complaining of the delays in the great eastern mail. We lose but little by that, but we sympathize with them.

Franklin Pierce is the youngest man who has been elected President of the United States. He is 48 years of age. Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams and Van Buren were each 53, Jackson 62, Harrison 68, Taylor 66, and Polk 49.

WOMAN.

We occasionally meet with some fair friend who takes us down a peg because we have sometimes alluded to the feminine gender of the human species, in terms not exactly corresponding with their notions of what is justly due them. This has been the case but recently, and we feel called upon to give our views upon certain matters in which they may be interested, and to make all necessary explanations. Ever since we attained the uncertain size of knee high to a circumstance, (the women will pardon us the expression,) and became aware that our mother was a woman, we have respected the sex. On attaining a somewhat greater elevation, our notions changed into a mingled veneration and awe of bright eyes and calico. This continued some years. A gradual change came over the spirit of our dream. Circumstances, somewhat similar to the thresher striking himself on the head with his own flail has, we hope, had the effect to "learn us some sense," as our old friend Story said to his son Harry.

We now, sensibly or not, make a much greater distinction between the wearers of the different species of silks, satins, de laines, ginghams, and calicoes, than we formerly did, and pay less attention to the dry goods themselves, except we are satisfied that the wearer is only a stalking horse upon which they are paraded. In such a case, we often feel called upon to express our approbation of the manufacturer's skill. We are sometimes able to contemplate the finery thus paraded without a passing thought for the possessor, and sometimes not without an emotion which were better kept to ourselves. But we are now writing of what we once looked upon as excellence in woman; we grieve not to say we do so no longer.

WOMAN. the excellence of Creation, God's last, best gift to a then perfect world, (for all had then been pronounced good,) as she comes from her Creator, though fallen, (as what is not?) from her highest estate, is still the noblest work of creative handicraft. Her position, though not exactly what it should be, is, in the civilized world, in accordance with her high merits. We beg leave to change a Mahomedan phrase somewhat, and say, "God is great, and Woman is his prophet."

Woman should have a less circumscribed sphere of action. The liberal arts and professions should be opened to her just aspirations. The power-loom, the spindle, the sewing machine, and many others of the late improvements in the arts and manufactures, have done much to aid mankind in the life-struggle; but what have they done for woman but to leave her without her accustomed employ? We have thus generally expressed ourselves, but ask that we may be understood as indicating a desire that our wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters, shall don the costume of the Bloomer, enter the political struggle, take the field as a soldier, or pursue any calling that is alien to her nature. We would relish it as much to see our female kin shoeing horses, or driving hogs through the mud, as we would to see them in the angry warfare of political intrigue. Not because either of the callings is not respectable for those to whom it is suited, but woman's sphere is not there.

But there are many stations of responsibility which are well suited to the peculiar genius of woman which she cannot hope to occupy. The clerkships in many departments of business, the book-keeper's stations in most of them, the practice of the medical profession among those of her own sex, the copyists in the employ of government offices; all these, and many similar occupations should be considered a portion of the theatre upon which woman is called to act. When she shall have been educated for these walks of life, and shall have engaged in them for years, the present tyranny of public opinion will also become a matter of much assistance.

Let woman look to this matter. Not by traversing the length and breadth of the country in breeches, and harranguing the public. Neither by claiming the privilege of acting in a sphere to which her physical powers are not equal, nor in one unsuited to the dignity of her station. But let her educate herself and her daughters to the pursuit of an appropriate, remunerative profession, and follow it in a manner worthy of herself. Let her example be a burning and shining light to her neighbors, and it will not be lost.

These are some of our views in relation to woman, in the social scale. We are not used to flatter. It is a dangerous business for a handsome man to engage in among the ladies, besides it might get us into difficulties. Some other time we shall, perhaps, give our views of those absurd customs which are so completely suicidal to the wisdom, health and happiness of our loved and loving help-meets.

CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL.
We have neglected to inform our readers that the above named establishment has been "revised and improved," and that the paper is now published by Messrs. Lee & Potter. Mr. Lee is a Kentuckian, a man of ability and energy, and we may venture to say that the paper will be raised decidedly above even the high position which it has occupied for years past.

We never see the Dollar Weekly, but the Daily Commercial comes to us now a much larger sheet, and with the variety and spiciness for which it is so justly distinguished. We would advise those who live convenient to a Post-office which is supplied with a daily mail, to subscribe at once for the Daily Commercial. We will be pleased to show specimens, and forward subscriptions.

The last National Intelligence comes crowded with the official documents which accompanied the President's Message. The Reports of the Secretaries are unusually able and clear, and explain in a very satisfactory manner the various movements of the wheels of government within the last year. The most important points in each of them are embodied in the President's Message, and the length of the Reports forbids our attempting to give them entire. We shall take an early opportunity of abstracting from each of them.

The following case tried in the Quarter Session of Berks County, Pa., is thus reported by the Reading Gazette:

"A wife indicted her husband for assault and battery, committed upon the following circumstances: They were returning home together in a wagon from market—the husband provided with a 'pocket pistol,' well loaded, from which he took sundry 'swigs,' until he became 'shot.' The wife remonstrated earnestly against such conduct, which aroused the anger of her lord, and he commenced abusing her; whereupon she seized the rum bottle, and threw it out into the road. For this her brute of a husband beat her.—Judge Jones charged the jury that the wife's act of breaking the bottle did not justify the husband in striking her; that although a wife had no right to destroy the goods and chattels of a husband, a rum bottle was an exception; that a wife was perfectly justified in seizing her husband's rum bottle wherever she could lay hands on it and destroy it, and that in this instance the defendant did no more than what a sensible woman ought to have done. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with this sound opinion. Rum bottles, may, therefore, from this time, be considered without the pale of the law's protection."

FILLING TEETH OVER EXPOSED NERVES.—The Scientific American says Dr. Hulihen, of Wheeling, Va., has discovered a method whereby the cavities of teeth over exposed nerves may be successfully plugged up. It is this:

"The diseased parts of the tooth are removed, to make it apparent that the nerve is exposed. The fang is then perforated thro' the gum, into the nerve cavity. The opening should be of about the size of a small knitting needle. Its object is to open the blood vessels of the nerve, which will at once be known by the flow of arterial blood. The cavity of the tooth may then be filled with the least fear of pain or ill consequences."

This plan has been successfully practiced in a great number of cases. Hitherto, a tooth having an exposed nerve could not be filled, and prevent pain and toothache.

BLACKWOOD AND THE REVIEWS.—We publish the prospectus of Leonard Scott & Co. for the re-publication of this Magazine and the four Reviews. Any one who pretends to any thing like general information, and an acquaintance with the world abroad, should subscribe for all the works. There are many in this region who do make such pretensions, and the publishers should receive a fine list from this and several other post-offices in our section. See the advertisement.

THE CHRISTMAS BROTH.—The appearance of this elegant holiday Pictorial will astonish every body this year. It is really the most spirited and beautiful sheet of pictures ever issued in America, or anywhere else. The principal engraving is "The Christmas Turkey"—a series of adventures in turkey life—sporting life—in gaming life; and illustrating other curious manoeuvres, winding up with a genuine Christmas Dinner.—There is an acre of beautiful pictures besides this, which we have not time to note. It is not enough to say it is by far the prettiest sheet ever issued from the Brother Jonathan establishment. C. B. H. Day, 43 Beekman street, New York, is the publisher. Price 12 cents per copy, or ten for one dollar.

The Christian Repository will soon celebrate its first Anniversary.

The December number completes the first volume, and the first year of its existence.

The editors (JOHN L. WALLER and CHAS. D. KIRK) deserve our congratulations for producing a Magazine, that combines whatever is useful, elevating, pure, dignified, and virtuous in sentiment, with whatever may afford rational and innocent amusement.

The articles are all original.—The Editorials are ably written.—the contributions are excellent—and in point of high-toned, and moralizing tendencies the Repository has taken a high stand among the religious and literary monthlies of the day. The taste and talent evinced in the articles signed "C. D. K." would be creditable to mature minds. A happy and prosperous New Year to the Senior and Junior of the Repository. Messrs. HULL & BROTH, of Louisville, manifest great skill in the topographical department of this work.

SOUTH CAROLINA SENATOR.—Judge Josiah J. Evans, has been elected to that office by the South Carolina Legislature, and for six years from the 4th of March next, when the term for which Mr. De Saussure has been elected will expire.

A new locomotive is in course of construction in England, on a novel principle, not disclosed. A trial experiment of one of these engines, is said to establish the principle. Within 45 minutes after the fire was lighted, there was a pressure of steam in the boilers equal to 100 lbs. on the inch. The power of this engine when running at high velocity is calculated at not less than 650 horses, and it will attain a long sustained speed of 70 miles an hour.

CHAPLAIN TO CONGRESS.—The Rev. C. M. Butler (Episcopalian) has been elected chaplain to the Senate, and the Rev. James Gallagher (Presbyterian) chaplain to the House of Representatives, for the present session.

One of the hardest ways of getting to Heaven, as Jones says, is for respectable ladies to gossip with negro servants, telling them what their last mistress said about them, that they may induce the servant to divulge family secrets, thereby gaining a dainty morsel for the Sewing Society. Mrs. Law Doeprecht, Esq., will please notice. *Nous verrons.*

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—It is stated that the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury will show the imports of the financial year ending June 30, including about \$1,000,000 specie, as about two hundred millions of dollars, and the exports, including about \$43,000,000, specie, at not far from the same figure.

It is stated that information has been received at Washington, that Greenough the sculptor is a confirmed lunatic.

TO POETS.
Our "Devil" wants a New Year's Address. It must be ready by the 25th, and he offers a handsome pictorial for it. Now "pitch in."

A LOUD CERTIFICATE.
Miss Susan Nipper gives a loud certificate in favor of some of the popular patent medicines of the day. She was suffering from general debility, sick headache, heart-burn, tape-worms, constipation, rheumatism in the back, shoulders, and hips, and besides these, she didn't "feel well herself" more'n half the time. At length, she says, "I was brought very low, so that my most impatient friends did not know me, and the regular faculties did not expect me to live from one end to the other."

"About this time, a friend recommended, as a last resort, that I should try a few bottles of the Pictorial Oriented Compound Sassafras double distilled extract of Cherry Wine Bitters and Syrup of Huckleberry, satisfaction given or money refunded, to be well taken before shaken, destroy the label as soon as possible, no pay no cure, beware of counterfeiters, no genuine unless the proprietor is on the wrapper. I took three dozen bottles of this invaluable medicine, and it gives immediate relief in three months."

Personally appeared the said Susan Nipper, as aforesaid and swore to the foregoing, and said she'd be damned if it wasn't true.

We announce with pleasure to our readers that the Crescent City affairs at last settled. The Governor General of Cuba takes Mr. Purser Smith's recent affidavit as satisfactory, and admits him and whatever vessel he serves upon, to the port of Havana, and to quiet obscurity as before. This is wise, but it seriously interferes with the hopes of the filibusters who desire that Gen. Canelo should continue to prove himself a big fool and kick up a rumpus that only a war could end. If the rulers of the Island do but maintain a reasonable discretion in their future management, the emancipation of the vast body of slaves that it contains, and its conversion into a negro Republic, or a part of the Black Empire of the Tropics may long be delayed.

MR. DIXON.
We shall not be greatly surprised to learn that the Senate has, even before this time, thrown this gentleman out of his prospective seat in that body. A Democratic majority is an uncertain creature. We should be mortified as well as grieved at the result, and somewhat out of humor, and if they only knew this beforehand the result might be different, but we don't intend to speak of it.

RAILROADS IN PRUSSIA.—According to statistics recently published; it appears that in 1851 there was conveyed over the "Prussian railroads" nearly 10,000,000 of persons, and of this immense number only one person was killed and four wounded, among all the passengers. This not a little extraordinary, and the detail of the Prussian management should be carefully studied and introduced, as far as practicable, into this country.

A new city is being laid out on the Mississippi river, in Hancock county, Illinois, immediately opposite Keokuk, in Iowa. It is some five or six miles above Warsaw.

It is said that the celebrated Fanny Fern, whose dashing and slashing articles in the Olive Branch excite so much attention, is no other than the Rev. Tom Norris.

Queen Victoria has sent an order to Cincinnati for twenty-four sugar cured hams.

The Panama Star states that Santa Anna was about to sail for Carthage, New Grenada, to place himself at the head of the Mexican revolution.

Dr. Cartwright, the distinguished physician of Natchez, asserts from personal experience, that a few hours spent in a sugar manufactory, inhaling the saccharine fumes, is a certain cure for consumption.

NORTH CAROLINA SENATOR.—On Monday last week the Legislature of North Carolina had another ballot for United States Senator, when Mr. RAYNER, who received 79, and Mr. DUBBIN, democrat, received 73 votes. Mr. Rayner lacked but two votes of an election—a fact that caused much excitement among the democrats, who have, when united, a majority of two on joint ballot.

THE GREAT BRITISH QUARTERLY.—Important reduction in the rates of postage. Leonard Scott & Co., No 54 Gold st. New York, expect to publish the following British periodicals, to-wit:

The London Quarterly Review, Conservative; the Edinburgh Review, Whig; the North British Review, Free Church; the Westminster Review, Liberal; and Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, Tory.

TERMS:
For any one of the four Reviews, \$3 00
For any two do do do 5 00
For any three do do do 7 00
For all four of the Reviews \$8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine, in politics, 9 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews 10 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews 10 00

Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post paid to the publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO., 79 Fulton st, New York, entrance 54 Gold street. dec 17

ELEVENTH YEAR OF 1853.—LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER.

The Louisville Weekly Courier, Edited and Published by W. D. GALLAGHER & W. N. HALDEMAN, is one of the largest, handsomest and best papers in the Union, and is beyond all question the cheapest paper in the West. As a Newspaper, its character is well established. As a Commercial paper, the Courier stands without a rival in Louisville. As a Literary paper, we intend that it shall hereafter occupy much higher ground than heretofore. Whig, Democrat, or no party paper, it will continue the publication of two original stories.

OUR TERMS.
1 copy Weekly Courier, 1 year, \$1 50
5 copies do do do 5 00
11 copies do do do 10 00
22 copies do do do 20 00

Postmasters and others are authorized to act as agents in obtaining subscribers, and remitting funds. All orders should be addressed, post paid, to W. N. HALDEMAN & CO., Third st. near Main Louisville, Ky.

NEW SERIES, 1853.
The best Family Newspaper in the World.

THE HOME JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, AT THE LOW PRICE OF \$2 PER ANNUM.

This copious, comprehensive and elegantly printed Family Newspaper is now acknowledged to be the indispensable drawing room gazette of the country. A home is hardly complete, we think we may safely venture to say, without the HOME Journal, which is the Chronicle of all interests all classes of Society, and of the intelligence which most enlivens an American Home.

TERMS.—For one copy, \$2; for three copies, \$5, or for one copy for three years, \$5—always in advance. Subscribe without delay. Address

MORRIS & WILLIS,
Editors, 107 Fulton st. N. Y.

The Markets.

MAYSVILLE, Dec. 15.
HEMP—4 50 @ 4 75.
BACON—8 1/2 @ 10 1/2.
FEATHERS—30 @ 32c.
FLAX SEED—90 @ 90c.
TOBACCO—25 @ 31c, for Leaf.
BARLEY—25 @ 40c @ bushel.
WHEAT—50 @ 65c @ bushel.
CORN—30 @ 30c.
FLOUR—4 00 @ 4 25.
SUGAR—5 1/2 @ 5 1/2c @ brl. Leaf 9 @ 11 1/2c.
COFFEE—Best Coffee 10 @ 10c.
MOLASSES—38 @ 37 1/2. S. House 43 to 55c.

MACKEREL—No. 1 13 50 @ 14 1/2c brl. No. 2 9 50 @ 11 50c brl.
RICE—5 1/2 @ 5 1/2c.

CANDLES—Summer Mould 12 1/2c. Star 21 @ 25c. Adamantine 35c.

WHISKY—Rectified 20c; Steam 18 @ 20c; Old 40c to 1 50.

LARD—No. 1, 9 @ 9 1/2c.

KANAWHA SALT—30c @ bushel.
TIMOTHY SEED—2 50 @ bushel.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 15.
BAGGING & ROPE.—11 @ 12 1/2c for bagging, and 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2c for rope.
PORK—Mess 16 1/2 @ brl.
BACON—7 1/2c, 10 1/2, and 10 1/2c.
FEATHERS—33c.
FLOUR—4 00 @ 4 45 @ brl.
CORN—40 @ 47c.
OATS—28 @ 30c.
HAY—10 @ ton.
GROCERIES—Rio Coffee 10c. Sugar 5 1/2 @ 6c. Molasses 32 @ 33c.
TOBACCO—4 00, \$4 25, 6 00.
WHISKY—19 1/2c.
BEESWAX—5 00 @ \$5 50.
SHEEP—1 50 @ 2 50.
HOGS—6 40.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 15.
FLOUR—3 80 @ 3 95.
BACON—7 1/2c.
CHEESE—9 1/2c.
WHISKY—15 1/2 @ 19 1/2.
TOBACCO—14 cents.
SUGAR—44 cents.
COFFEE—9 1/2c.
RICE—5 1/2c.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13.
FLOUR—4 75.
CORN—50 @ 56c.
PORK—17 @ 19.
BACON—9 1/2 @ 10.

Died.
In this county, on the 28th Nov. Mr. DAVID B. HULEN, aged 27 years.—Missouri Statesman.

POISONING.

Thousands of parents who use Vermifuge composed of Castor Oil, Calomel, &c., are not aware, that while they appear to benefit the patient, they are actually laying the foundations for a series of diseases, such as salivation, loss of sight, weakness of limbs, &c.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Hobensack's Medicine, to which we ask the attention of all directly interested in their own as well as their children's health. In Liver Complaints and all disorders arising from those of a bilious type, should make use of the only genuine medicine, Hobensack's Liver Pills.

"Be not deceived," but ask for Hobensack's New Syrup and Liver Pills, and observe that each has the signature of the Proprietor, J. N. Hobensack, as none else are genuine.

An ounce of fact is worth a pound of theory, and the swarm of conclusive facts that cluster round that incomparable preparation, Hoodland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, establishing its value as a tonic and restorative, are such as would prevent incredulity itself from questioning its efficacy. In all cases of disease of stomach, whether acute or chronic, it may be recommended for its soothing, cordial, and renovating influence. Dyspepsia, heart-burn, loss of appetite, nausea, nervous tremors, relaxation, debility, &c., are relieved, by the Bitters in a very short space of time and a perseverance in their use never fails to work a thorough cure.

Another Scientific Wonder! Important to Dyspepsia.—Dr. J. S. Houghton's "STEPSIN, The True Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, prepared from Rennet, or the Fourth Stomach of the Ox, after the directions of Baron LIEBIG, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent the Gastric Juice. Pamphlets, containing scientific evidence of its value, furnished by agents gratis. See notice among advertisements.

IT IS AN ERRONEOUS IDEA that disease cannot be cured except by taking large quantities of medicines into the stomach, in a great many cases of which much injury is done, although the disease in point be actually cured. The coats of the stomach by continued use of nauseating mixtures, frequently become so much disordered that the digestive function is seriously injured—the result of which is dyspepsia, nervousness, cholera, alternate diarrhoea and constipation, flatulence, nightmare, &c. Would it not, therefore, be very desirable to possess a remedy, which being applied externally

would excite the absorbents to increased action; and thus carry off through this medium, the deleterious principle which is the direct cause of the disease? Surely every thinking man will admit that this would not only be most pleasant, but by far the safest means to affect the desired end. The almost superhuman cures performed by the Arabian physicians in the days of old were mainly effected by this course of treatment, and the ingredients of which H. G. FARRELL'S celebrated ARABIAN LINIMENT is composed are extracted from rare plants peculiar to Arabia. This great Liniment is daily effecting cures which seemed beyond the power of medicine to control—consumption, bronchitis and liver complaints in their first stages, nervous affections, indigestion, enlargement of the spleen, scrofulous tumours, goitre, &c., are frequently cured, and always relieved by its use. It is unsurpassed as an anodyne—relieving severe pains in a few minutes after its application, it soothes the irritated nerves, and produces that delightful tranquility so grateful to the nervous invalid. Sprains, bruises, wounds, burns, sore throat, rheumatism, sun pain, &c., are speedily cured by it, and for nearly all ailments in horses or cattle, requiring an external application, it is an effectual remedy.

Look out for Counterfeits!
The public are cautioned against another counterfeit, which has lately made its appearance, called W. B. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, the most dangerous of all the counterfeits, because having the name of Farrell, many will buy it in good faith, without the knowledge that a counterfeit exists, and they will perhaps only discover their error when the spurious mixture has wrought its evil effects.

The genuine article is manufactured only by H. G. Farrell, sole inventor and proprietor, and wholesale druggist, No. 17 Main Street, Peoria, Illinois, to whom all applications for Agencies must be addressed. Be sure you get it with the letters H. G. before Farrell's—H. G. FARRELL'S—and his signature on the wrapper, all others are counterfeits.

AGENTS WANTED in every town, village and hamlet in the United States, in which one is not already established. Address H. G. Farrell as above, accompanied with good references as to character, responsibility, &c. dec. 10—4w

Sold by Hannah & Grooms, Mt. Sterling, Smith & Allen, Owingsville, A. L. Ashby, Sharpsburg, W. T. Allen & Co., Middletown, Milshan & Timberlake, Ellettsville, J. P. Herndon, Winchester, and by regularly authorized agents throughout the United States.

Price 25 and 50 cents, and \$1 per bottle.

New Advertisements

FOR SALE,

2 NEGRO WOMEN, young and likely.—Also a WOMAN, and child 9 months old. They are likely, and sold for no fault. Enquire at this Office.—dec. 17, 1852—tf—1*

JOHN M. BURNS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, PRESTONSBURG, KY.
WOULD inform his old friends, and the Public generally, that he will, with promptness attend to any business in the line of his profession which may be confided to his care in the counties of Perry, Letcher, Pike, Floyd, and Johnson; and respectfully ask their future patronage.
dec. 17, 1852.—tf

State of Kentucky.

JAMES BEAN, Justice of the Peace in and for the county and state aforesaid, do hereby certify that Paul W. Reid this day produced before me a Brown Mare with a mealy nose about ten years old, sound so far as discovered. Taken up by said Paul W. Reid, as a stray upon his farm, about two miles West of Mt. Sterling, on the Winchester & Mt. Sterling stage road. I valued said mare at the sum of \$50. Given under my hand and signature of the Peace aforesaid, this 17th day of November 1852.

JAMES BEAN, J. P., M. C.—1m

TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

(From Mt. Sterling to Louisville in 12 hours, and to Indianapolis, Greensville, and Terre Haute, Indiana in two days.)

The Proprietors intend running their Stage during the whole winter, from Mt. Sterling to Lexington, and connecting as formerly with the 2 o'clock train for Louisville, and all the Stage lines running to Lexington. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, they invite a continuance of the same.

IRVINE & FIELD.
N. B. Passengers on their arrival at Louisville will find the finest class of Bostons going both up and down the River.

Stage Office in Mt. Sterling kept at the "CENTRAL HOTEL."

Notice to Stockholders.

Office of the Lexington & Big Sandy R. Road Co., Dec. 3, 1852.

Ordered that a call be made on the Stockholders for 6 per cent of the subscriptions to be paid on 15th of the present Month, payable to Geo. J. Stockton at Mount Sterling, Henry G. Gorton at Winchester, C. C. Rodgers at Lexington, F. Rand at Owingsville, B. F. Crawford at Grayson, H. J. Nicholls at Catlettsburg.

By order of the Board. Interest will be required on all calls not paid within ten days after this becomes due.

R. APPERSON, Pres.

Notice.

TURPIN & LANGLEY gave notice a short time since that they had dissolved partnership, and requested all persons indebted to them to call & settle up. We now say to those that fail to pay by the 1st of January next, may expect to find their notes and accounts in the hands of officers for collection, as our business must be closed.

TURPIN & LANGLEY.

Nov. 27, '52.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that my trunk has been broken open, and my FREE PAPERS taken therefrom. This is to warn all persons, that should free papers bearing the name of Charles Tipton, issued under the seal of Montgomery county, be presented by any one, that the same are of right my property, and void as to any one else.

CHARLES TIPTON.

Nov. 29, 1852—5t.

To All Concerned!

CHRISTMAS is coming! WE owe money, and expect to pay it promptly when due. If asked what we will do if we have not the money? We answer, we'll borrow it. What! Borrow money to pay a store bill! YES! We have done it often! only think of the moral obligation a man is under to pay his debts when due, to say nothing of the great inconvenience to his Creditor. One waiting upon another, until you clog the wheels of trade. We wait between the 25th of December and the 5th of January,

\$6,000 CASH!

And shall require of all who OWE us after that date 10% cent interest on the amt. If they think that interest too high—they may borrow for less if they can—any way so we get our dues. 10% cent interest, no inducement for our giving further time while we owe the money. We shall endeavor to wait on all our customers that we can with convenience, for a settlement between this and the 1st of March—after which time we think we shall employ an Agent to wind up our business. We are aware that such advertisements are usually considered only for Buncombe, at most of our customers will either see or hear of this, and if we should happen to see some clever fellows, they cannot say they lacked warning.

Very respectfully,
LINDSEY & BORSEY.

Dec. 8, 1852.

On and after the 1st day of January, we shall sell goods ONLY for CASH, BARTER or NOTES, unless by special agreement.

L. & D.

NEW GOODS.

Consisting of Velvet Trimmings, Trimming Silks, high colored M. D. Laines, English Merinos,

